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# THE ADVOCATE

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Vol. XXVI, No. 9 The Student Newspaper of the George Washington University National Law Center Monday, January 30, 1995

## REMEMBERING THE AUSCHWITZ DEATH MARCH

By Thomas Buergenthal  
NLC Professor

*Editor's Note: Prof. Buergenthal, perhaps the youngest survivor of the Nazi death march, made these remarks at the U.S. Holocaust Museum's Jan. 18 Commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. Prof. Buergenthal teaches international law and human rights law.*

A few days ago I reread an article on the death march out of Auschwitz I had written in 1956, only 11 years after the event. It was still all so vivid for me then: the cold Polish winter, that terrible cold; the exhausting three-day march to Gliwice, where we were stuffed into open railroad cars; the roadside shootings

of those who could not walk any more; my own temptation to simply sit down and get it over with; how three children -- two of my friends and I -- evaded being shot with the rest of the small group of children who left Birkenau with us; the tightly packed railroad car that emptied out as the dead were thrown overboard while the train moved towards Germany; the snow we ate, imagining that it was ice cream; the bread that was thrown into the cars as the train passed under some bridges in Czechoslovakia and the grown-ups who stole it from us; the cold, oh that cold! the frostbite and the amputation of my toes that followed in the concentration camp of Sachsenhausen.

Today, 50 years later, the cold that I could still feel in my bones in 1956, I no longer feel. It is all so blurred, so far away, as if I had read someone's story and, sadly, no amount of remembering

can quite recapture what it was like. Even three years ago, as I travelled by car from Auschwitz to Gliwice on a sunny day in May, probably on the same road we took in January 1945, I was struck by the short distance which then seemed so long, and I could not quite stop wondering whether the horror that I had experienced on that stretch of road was really me or some character out of a book or a dream.

It is not only that I am now 60 years old, or that I was a 10-year-old on that sunny, cold January in 1945 as we lined up to start on our march out of Birkenau, when some claimed that they could hear the far-away sounds of artillery signalling the approaching Russian front and what we hoped would be our liberation. I remember it intellectually but no longer emotionally, and not in detail. And that is good. Museums and historians must record what happened and thus preserve the past. Future generations must know the evil some are capable of inflicting on their fellow human beings.

We, the survivors, to preserve our sanity and our humanity, we must be forgiven the fading memories of our suffering and pain. It is part of the healing process that has enabled us to confront the future. What we must not forget is our obligation to those who died on the death march, in the camps and in the ghettos. We must do our part, large or small, to ensure that those who come after us, whether they be Jews, Haitians, Muslims, Rwandans, in short, human beings anywhere, whatever their race, religion, nationality, that they not be subjected to what was done to us.

Nowadays, what fully revives the past for me, with its stark details of the death march, of the killings and beatings along the way, and of the Ghetto of  
See AUSCHWITZ page 9.

## Clinic Student Wins Asylum for Ethiopian Client

By Jessica Dingfelder  
Advocate Staff Writer

Alice Segal, a third-year student who participated in the Legal Immigration Clinic in the fall of 1994, helped her client win asylum and a chance at United States citizenship last November. Her client's claim for asylum was based on a theory of government persecution which usually has little weight in the Immigration Court.

"This was my first case. I was really nervous," said Segal. Although Clinic Supervisor Prof. Paul

Grussendorf was the attorney of record during the proceedings, Segal made almost all of the decisions concerning her client's case. She wrote the opening and closing statements, prepared her client for her hearing, and was responsible for shaping the arguments and presenting her client's case before the Immigration Court in Arlington.

Tisfit (whose name has been changed for this story) came to the United States from Ethiopia in 1992. She is a member of the Amhara eth-  
See CLINICS page 9.

## First Year Grades Finally Available to Students

By Brian Chmura  
Advocate Staff Writer

First-year students were scheduled to receive unofficial transcripts containing all of their first semester grades today. In accordance with a December 1993 change in National Law Center policy, fall semester grades were held in the Records Office and not posted to the GW Wizard system until after the transcripts were handed out.

Associate Dean of Academic Af-

fairs, Roger Trangsud made the change in policy after consulting with the other deans, professors teaching first year courses, and the SBA. Trangsud cited several reasons for the change.

"First was to avoid the disrupting and distracting effects on spring semester first-year courses that was caused by the irregular and periodic release of grades from the fall semester courses." The "all grades at once" policy he said, permitted first year professors to schedule review sessions knowing when all of

the grades would be released.

Associate Professor Gregory Maggs, who teaches Contracts, is opposed to the change in policy.

"Treating first years differently than other students at the law school increases the pressure on them and makes getting grades a bigger deal than it ought to be," he said.

Trangsud teaches Civil Procedure I and II and said that as a professor teaching a two-semester first-year course, he  
See 1L GRADES page 10.

## Friedenthal Expects ABA Accreditation

By Gregory Olaniran  
Advocate Editor in Chief

This month, the ABA Accreditation Committee will meet to decide whether it will renew NLC's accreditation for another seven years. This decision marks the culmination of a near six-month process that began with the ABA members' site visit to the law school in the summer of 1994.

See ACCREDIT page 10.

## The \$100,000 Question

By Kim Anglin  
Special to the Advocate

On Feb. 8, 1995, the NLC student body will vote on how to allocate the \$100,000 of student discretionary money allotted by the University. The budget allotment was one of several concessions made to students due to last year's tuition-retention protests. Last spring, five proposals were created for inclusion on an NLC-wide referendum. Based upon presentations made by several students and the votes of SBA members, the five proposals focused on allocating funds to D.C. Law Students in Court, the Immigration Clinic, and to create a Loan Forgiveness program. The winning proposal allocated \$40,000 to Law Students in Court, \$30,000 to the Immigration Clinic, and \$30,000 to start the NLC Loan Forgiveness Program.

The SBA would like suggestions about proposals for this year's vote. Please submit your proposals to the SBA suggestion box on the first floor (under the chalkboard) by MONDAY (JANUARY 30) AFTERNOON/EARLY EVENING. The SBA will be voting on which proposals to include on the NLC-wide referendum. Please let your voice be heard--this is our money to spend as we see fit!

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## The Advocate Editorial Page

## Guilty Parties Should Be Held Responsible for Grade Delays

Somewhere, in the middle of the bureaucratic cogs responsible for churning out student grades, someone should be responsible for grade delays.

At first glance, the issue is simple: We students are forced to endure the hardship of strict deadlines, while "they," the professors and administration, are allowed to leisurely decide our fates over steaming cups of espresso and weekend jaunts to such scholarly places as Virginia Beach, Virginia, or Boise, Idaho.

The problem, however, is not so easily grasped. As each agonizingly late day builds onto the other, professors also feel the nagging strain of recording to Asso-Trangsrud, professors at the NLC are very conscientious about their responsibilities to the school and the students with only about 10 percent of professors ever missing their grade deadlines on any given semester.

In fact, during the 13 years that Trangsrud has taught at the NLC he can think of only one or two professors who were chronically late. None of those professors are currently teaching at the NLC.

So where is the problem? Where does the system break down and leave the student hanging in the machinery, wondering if he or she has anything left to stand on?

The problem with the system is the system itself.

Law school grading is like closing your eyes and firing off a shot gun into a flock of mixed birds. No matter where you aim, you never know if you'll end up eating pheasant, squab or magpie.

The system relies on too many unpredictable variables. These variables, however, all have one thing in common, they are under complete control of the professors.

To be fair, most professors at the NLC care about the students. Even with multiple classes to grade and numerous outside assignments, 90 percent of the professors turn their grades in either on time, or early. (Which may or may not mean anything since some professors still have grade deadlines reaching into February.) The problem with grading delays, however, still lies on their laps, and the final damages are still suffered by the students.

Professors alone make the tests, they alone grade the tests, and they alone decide when and how that grading is going to happen. Students on the other hand, are forced to wait for grade reports before they can inform potential employers of their grade standing, and before they can finalize schedules during the add drop period.

So what do we suggest be done to correct the situation?

For starters, see if sympathy can't be converted into empathy. Let's place professors on an equal playing field with the students. Since students are required to attend tests on time or forfeit their grades, try requiring professors to meet grading deadlines or forfeit paychecks.

We're told the purse has power where the tongue is unable to persuade.

### House Editorial

however, is not so each agonizingly late day builds onto the other, professing strain of recording to Asso-Trangsrud, pro-



## Fireside Chattel: The great grade lament

By Lex Locidelicti

Grades? What are grades? I really haven't seen them. Not that I'd want to see mine, because almost invariably they're pathetic. But still, you know, they're mine; I sort of earned them. I'd kinda like to have them. BUT I CAN'T BECAUSE HALF MY DAMN PROFESSORS THINK IT'S COOL TO TAKE 2 MONTHS TO GRADE THEIR EXAMS! Talk about a double standard: in almost everything we do at the NLC, there are labyrinthine, meticulous, picayune rules which apply to our endeavors. One such rule is usually a hard-and-fast deadline that falls about three weeks sooner than we'd otherwise prefer. On the other hand the professors, or at least a sizable percentage of them, they take it easy, they take their time, they take liberties with our egos twice: once when they make us wait with paralyzing doubt for weeks for these grades and again when we actually see what we scored. I tell ya', this is a sadistic little racket they got going here. I won't even mention the promptly delivered, gargantuan tuition bill that precedes our grades by at least a month. (OK, I guess I just did mention it.) These first years think they got it bad with their Jan. 30th deal; the rest of us will be lucky to see our stats by Feb. 30th.

So, who's going to the Bastard's, er Barristers', Ball? Lex would normally be joining y'all, but ever since the freak, tragic cummerbund accident he's been loathe to attend those ubiquitous "black tie affairs." [I mean, how could I know that that midget would use the damn thing to lash the Judge's daughter to my steering wheel? And what were the odds that he parks right next to

me?] Personally, I find it hard to accept the notion of allowing a herd of future lawyers to traipse around in tuxes and gowns wearing Mardi Gras masks. As if we need to encourage you people to act more ridiculous, after consuming staggering amounts of liquor, by providing you a substantial degree of faceless anonymity. Lookie here: I got one friend who swears he's Danny Terio after a few belts, another friend whose left leg I've nicknamed "The Keg," I know a third guy who has some real problems with the federal government's random drug testing policy, and another chum who acts like Bruce Lee's Turrets syndrome-afflicted ghost if provoked while loaded. I just hope that the Kennedys and the Warrens, who apparently own the situs of this year's shindig, have a considerable insurance policy with a reputable underwriter. Bet'cha I know a thousand people who'd be willing to represent either side in any host liability actions stemming from the fateful February fiesta?!

Hey, who's the genius that keeps sending the entire Internal Revenue Code to the laser printer in the Fish Bowl? Man, every time I try to print out a quiche recipe off Nexis, I have to wait 13 hours until the official translation of the Dead Sea Scrolls and all original scholarship related thereto are churned out. Just a little hint, whoever you are, fella: Stop being a dork. If you're a 1L, you don't need the entire text of *Asahi* to figure out its relevance to your Civ. Pro. lecture. If you're a 2L, you can give all your law firm resume reviews a rest; you still aren't going to impress them with "your questions about what we do." And if you're a 3L, man, all the research in the world ain't gonna change your first semester grades, so wing your paper class and take your gentleman's B-, dude. Just trying to be the voice o' reason here, cats. It is my strong suit, after all.

Views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of The George Washington University National Law Center or The Advocate. Editorials represent the views of a majority of the Editorial Board. Opinion columns are reflective of the views of the column's author(s).



## THE ADVOCATE

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The Advocate will consider for publication all articles, letters, announcements, cartoons or opinion pieces submitted by 5:00 p.m. on the Wednesday before publication. All contributions must be submitted in WordPerfect, on a diskette, which will be returned approximately one week after publication. Letters should be no longer than 500 words and other submissions should be no longer than 1000 words. The Advocate strives to treat all submissions in a fair and uniform manner. However, due to space constraints, submissions may be omitted and The Advocate will make reasonable efforts to print them in a later issue. Its editorial policies are available for inspection by any person during normal business hours.

## Sen. Lugar to Speak at Intl. Law Weekend

By Donna Berkelhammer  
 Advocate News Editor

Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Indiana) will give the keynote speech at the International Law Weekend, to be held Feb. 10-11, sponsored by the George Washington International Law Society and the Georgetown International Law Society.

Lugar, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will speak at 1:30 p.m. on Fri., Feb. 10 at the National Law Center. After the speech, participants will visit government agencies, including the International Trade Commission, the State Department, the Organization of American States, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund and private law firms, including McKenna & Cuneo and Akin, Gump.

Saturday will feature panels on international environmental issues, international criminal law, trade and finance, weapons exportation, intelligence, health and intellectual property. The panel discussions will be held at the Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Ave., NW.

The International Law Weekend will finish with a reception at the Chinese Embassy.

Tickets will be on sale this week. Student price is \$20 and will include all speakers, panels and events.

## Justice Souter to Judge Van Vleck's Final Round

By Sean O'Neal  
 Moot Court Board

The Jacob Burns Van Vleck Constitutional Law Moot Court Competition will finish Feb. 11, 1995, when the two final teams are awarded an opportunity that most attorneys can only dream of: to argue before, and be grilled by, a United States Supreme Court Justice.

Supreme Court Justice David H. Souter will be one of three judges hearing final round arguments on Sat., Feb. 11, 10 a.m. in the Continental Room of the Marvin Center (3rd Floor). Justice Souter was obtained thanks to the assistance of Prof. Robert Brauneis, a former clerk to the Justice. Joining Justice Souter on the panel will be Justice Barbara M. Keenan of the Virginia Supreme Court and Judge Lawrence S. Margolis

of the United States Court of Federal Claims. Keenan and Margolis are National Law Center alumni.

This year's Van Vleck competition began in the Fall with 96 competitors arguing the constitutionality of a high school district policy that requires 600 hours of community service with various political organizations as a condition of graduation. The issue implicates the First, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendment. Sixteen individuals (8 teams) advanced to elimination rounds last Sat., Jan. 28. The top two teams will square off in the finals on February 11.

Following the competition will be a reception, where competitors and spectators will have the opportunity to meet the panel of judges.

Questions concerning the competition should be addressed to the Van Vleck Chairperson, Brad Hartman, at the Moot Court Office.

## Fed. Circuit Judge to Speak Tues.

By Fred Bailey  
 SIPLA Secretary

Tomorrow, Jan. 31, we are pleased to have at The National Law Center Judge Anthony Schall from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. He's incredibly enthusiastic about coming to speak, and should be a really exciting speaker. He will be speaking at 8:00 pm in room L401. A reception will follow immediately afterwards. All SIPLA members and non-members are encouraged to attend.

It's that time of year again. Time for those movers and shakers to come out and seize the opportunity to lead and contribute to one of the most active organizations at the law school. Yes, it's

time for SIPLA officer elections. Time can be no excuse as our dynamic outgoing President Jeff Wolfson has shown, acting as both President of SIPLA, and Managing Editor of The George Washington Journal of Law and Economics. Nominations for officer positions must include: (1) Name, (2) Year and day/night status, (3) Position sought, (4) Brief description of qualifications, and (5) A 100-word or less statement defining why you are best suited for that position. It is preferred that this statement be submitted on computer disk. Nominations are due to Jeff Wolfson (3L day) by Thursday, February 16. Ballots will be distributed to SIPLA members in their folders shortly thereafter. Be an active part of this growing organization. Run for an office.

## Advertise in The Advocate

The following are applicable to the 1994-1995 academic year. They represent the price in full, including the 6 percent District of Columbia sales tax, due to The Advocate.

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 full page normal (13" x 10") = \$250  
 full page back (13" x 10") = \$275

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November 7, 1994	March 20, 1995
November 21, 1994	April 3, 1995

## New Journal Contest Scheduled for Spring Break

2Ls and 3Ls able to write-on new journal

The National Law Center's newest legal publication, the American Intellectual Property Law Association Quar-

terly Journal, will permit all 2L-day and 3L-evening students to participate in the write-on competition, to be held the first weekend of Spring Break.

For more information, please contact, Prof. Joan Schaffner, 994-7040, Joe Basista at (703) 685-7755, or Greg Roggin, (301) 564-1612.

If you are interested in gaining writing experience, learning about the legal system, and meeting the professors and deans of the NLC while being paid for the experience, call The Advocate office at (202) 676-3879 or drop a note in our folder.



# SBA ELECTIONS: Candidate Statements

*Editor's Note: Candidate statements are printed as received. The Advocate did not edit for grammar, spelling, or content. Candidates for each position are listed in alphabetical order.*

## President



**KIM ANGLIN:** My name is Kim Anglin, and I am seeking your support of my candidacy for SBA President. Over the past two years, I have been extremely active in many arenas of the NLC. As a first year student, I organized the Equal Justice Foundation Annual Auction and Pledge Drive for NLC students planning to work in public interest jobs over the summer. We raised almost \$10,000--the highest in EJF's history--and were able to award grants to all students who applied. Also in the spring of my first year, I was elected to be a 2L Representative to the SBA. Not only have I been responsive to individual concerns, but I have accomplished what I said I would.

### EXPERIENCE

I was a principle lobbyist on the floor of the SBA for spending a portion of our \$100,000 to start a Loan Forgiveness Program. My proposal, which was included on the NLC-wide referendum by an overwhelming majority vote of the SBA, was also the proposal that received the highest numbers of votes from students. I organized a very successful food drive benefitting Miriam's Soup Kitchen and Martha's Table. I continued to emphasize the need for more and better facilities, particularly for our night students, i.e. more microwaves and refrigerators. I have been one of the most active voices in the SBA, particularly about the "Trachtenberg situation," and I continue to participate in the activities of the Equal Justice Foundation, Black Law Students Association, two academic groups, and wrote a few articles for *The Advocate*. My dedication to and concern for all aspects of this school and the students enrolled is apparent to all who know me and I hope to all who I have yet to meet.

### THIS YEAR'S GOALS

I have three goals for the SBA, if elected as your President. First, we must continue to put harsher pressure on the University not only to decrease the level tuition retention, but also to work toward compelling better disclosure and freer access for students to the financial investments and expenditures of this institution. To this end, I will hold President Trachtenberg to his promise he made last year--to come and address the students of this law school once per semester. I will meet with the administration of the NLC regularly (hopefully once per week) to obtain updates regarding our progress. I will work hand in hand with our Division Delegate to the ABA in obtaining information and using that organization as a meaningful tool to place pressure on the University. I will support efforts to pass legislation requiring universities to treat their students as investors to whom they must disclose sufficient financial information about their institutions. Finally, I will inform the students of every meeting that takes place by posting memoranda on the SBA Bulletin Board.

Second, the SBA as an organization has failed to communicate effectively with students. To remedy this, we must post the agenda of every SBA meeting on the Bulletin Board **PRIOR** to the meetings, so students will be informed about topics for discussion and votes. Accordingly, the minutes of every SBA meeting should be posted within 48 hours of the meeting. The SBA should make better use of *The Advocate* by including an SBA column in **EVERY** issue. A calendar of events should be distributed at the beginning of each semester to all students. For the first year students, an SBA packet should be distributed at orientation with a listing and description of all student groups, their leaders, and their yearly events. The President should be responsible for writing a State of the School address for *The Advocate* reporting the current SBA Budget Balance, results of every SBA-sponsored event/fundraiser, and, most importantly, the status of the "Trachtenberg situation."

Finally, in order to achieve all of these objectives, we must effect dramatic change within the SBA. This organization should function as a professional organization. I would like to employ a Work/Study student to serve as an administrative assistant, so that agendas, minutes, and memoranda are actually done! I would like to have a Spring and Fall retreat for members of the SBA and leaders of student groups. I would like to publish an SBA Manual for newly-elected SBA members to facilitate their adjustment to SBA duties and responsibilities. Finally, a more team-oriented environment must be fostered within the SBA.

My proposals can and will be achieved if I am elected. I have concrete ideas and the experience and contacts inside and outside of the SBA and the NLC to achieve these

goals. Please elect Kim Anglin--someone who has the proven organizational skills, passion, and leadership skills to represent the students of the NLC! Third-years, please leave your school in good hands! I would appreciate your support on February 8th. Thank you.



**CECILIA BAILLIET:** Last year, the students united to voice their concerns over excessive deviation of funds from the law school; that effort saved the clinics from termination, created a public interest loan forgiveness program, and returned \$100,000 per year. Today, we stand at a turning point where we must choose whether we will continue our effort to better our school or whether we shall cease to pursue change. In presenting my candidacy for president, I offer the following issues for consideration:

1) Disclosure- This past semester, we have witnessed egregious attempts by the school administration and student representatives to "protect" the student body and alumni from knowing about the A.B.A.'s critical review of the school. The students have invested in the law school, and they are entitled to be informed of its status. The notion that the student body is incapable of understanding the allocation of their tuition dollars is belittling. When the alumni offered to help through financial contributions and political pressure on the President, they were turned down and told that everything was fine. The only way the school is going to retrieve \$5 million it is due is through the combined efforts of alumni, administration, faculty, and students. Pretending that there is no problem will not make it go away. Tackling the problem honestly and with complete cooperation will. 2) A) Tuition Retention- The A.B.A. recommends a 20% limit on the withdrawal of law school resources, Trachtenberg has opted for 40%- in other words \$10 million per year. Each student loses one year's total tuition towards University expenses unrelated to NLC education. However, the A.B.A. is on our side, and they are trying to convince Trachtenberg of the error of his ways. The President's answer is to create more funds for the NLC through-

B) Tuition Hikes- Last year we accepted a 7.9% tuition hike without protest. This year, the administration plans a 4-5% increase. Students are not consulted, they are told about the hike. Simply stated: We pay, we should have a say. To continue the practice of complacency will result in greater debt that will limit our future career choices. Student aid must be increased to counter the effects of increased tuition. Trachtenberg's plan is based on the premise that students will be required to pay more in order to allow the University to continue to withdraw a large percentage of out tuition.

3) Class Size- Class size is immense, and a large number of students are being shut out of classes and clinics every semester. Faculty members are required to teach three classes per semester, and may be receiving raises next semester without increasing their workload. Requiring faculty to teach an additional two credit seminar would not create an undue burden, while creating a diversity of interesting courses in smaller settings. The current weight of the student input in faculty review must be expanded.

4) Clinics- Unless substantial resources are made available to the clinics in a permanent manner, we risk losing them. It is important to remember that the Immigration Clinic is the only one of its kind in the Washington D.C./Baltimore area. If it closes, many refugees and immigrants in the community will have nowhere to turn. In addition, the students will be deprived of the practical experience of representing real clients in front of judges. Considering that law firms greatly appreciate and increasingly expect this type of exposure, the clinics should be firmly backed by solid financing.

5) Library- In spite of the recent flyer proclaiming the glory of the medieval microfiche collection, the library remains seriously undernourished, and anyone seeking more current jurisprudence in hardback, or even their basic textbooks, will be sadly disappointed at the volumes available.

6) Student-Faculty Committee- Last semester, I asked President Trachtenberg to ensure the creation of this body to increase our say in the NLC Budget. I have been pleased with their work in creating proposals and standing firm in their discussions with the Dean. However, I would like to improve it, as it was not my intention that the Dean would handpick the students and the professors on the committee. That defeats the purpose; the committee must be autonomous, and the students and the faculty should vote for the members.

7) Board of Trustees- A key goal is to ensure representation on the Board of Trustees. This can be achieved by allowing a law student to attend meetings or by assigning a Trustee-liason who would meet regularly with student representatives. There are currently three NLC graduates on the Board of Trustees, one of whom indicated that this may be possible to implement.



## Candidate Statements, continued.

8) University Union- This past year I have participated in discussions with the student leaders of the other schools within the university. The representatives of the Elliott School, the Business School, the Medical School, and the Undergraduate College share our concerns and are willing to join together in effort to redirect the University's investments in real estate towards academic resources. If we pursue a unified stance, this will directly contradict Trachtenberg's insistence that law students are "selfish".

9) Legislation- Last semester, my group created draft legislation that seeks to promote complete disclosure on the part of private universities regarding tuition allocation. We have contacted other law schools which have drafted similar legislation and hope to coordinate efforts. With access to these figures a student can make an informed choice as to the quality of the education he will be investing. Due to the policy of non-disclosure, private universities have been able to generate millions of dollars, unchecked, through the manipulation of a closed market. Disclosure would force the universities to tie their price tags to the quality of the education offered. We have a wonderful opportunity to take part in a national effort to change private education.



**MICHAEL VOLIN:** As SBA President I will work to strengthen our clinical programs, increase funding to the loan forgiveness endowment, achieve an appropriate split of student tuition between the Law Center and the University, expand our library and computer services, and maintain the much needed social release (i.e. bar review, kegs on the quad, etc.) that overworked law students need.

What is the purpose of law school? To teach the law. Regardless of the specific reasons each one of us is here, we all came, at the very least, to learn about the law. The legal clinics provide an unprecedented opportunity for students to learn about the law in the real world.

Unlike almost every other program or class, the clinics do not function in a vacuum. They allow students to experience every aspect of law in a substantive way. It is the only place where a student can pull together everything s/he has learned without the artificial boundaries that exist in the classroom. In order to strengthen the clinics, we must remind the Dean that the clinics are not a satellite program but are an integral part of a complete legal education.

The clinics also have practical advantages. They allow students to interact with practicing lawyers, contacts which often lead to jobs. They provide much needed services to those who might otherwise not be represented and they bolster the reputation of the law school with both lawyers and judges alike.

It's obvious that an appropriate split of our tuition funding with the University would enhance the law school. Unfortunately, this fact alone has not been sufficient to convince the University to give the law center more of our tuition money. We must demonstrate to the University Administration that a better Law Center will also mean a better University.

If the NLC has the appropriate funding it can improve the existing programs and add new programs, maintain a high level of education and continue to attract the highest quality of professors. How does that help the University? Simple, lawyers are influential. Superior lawyers are very influential. They donate money to schools and influence educational funding. If these people feel a sense of loyalty to their school because it helped make them very influential the school can only benefit.

The NLC currently has less than \$300,000 in its loan forgiveness fund, with no formal program to increase it. With our present budget problems it is doubtful that the administration will do anything to try and increase it. Therefore, we must find outside funding; which can be achieved through donations. Ideally, we would persuade a professional fund-raiser to donate his/her services or, in the alternative, be compensated through a commission earned from donations s/he acquired. Either way the potential to establish a useful fund is enormous.

Our libraries are one of the reasons this law school is not where it should be, and that is in the top ten. As a member of the SBA Library Committee and as a student who has used the library and computer services I have seen some things that must be done. The computer resources we presently have are inadequate for a law school of this size and stature. There are not enough computer terminals and the few that we do have are outdated. Our first priority is to acquire more computers. There are several ways this can be achieved. First, the students need to talk to the Dean about matching any donations we the students make from our \$100,000 discretionary fund so that we can split the cost of new computers. Next, the students should talk to computer retailers, area law firms, and area companies and ask to donate new or used computers to the Law Center.

Most law students are familiar with IBM or DOS based computers but a good number of law students prefer to use "Macs". It is illogical and unfair to drive students out of the law center and force them to fight with the rest of the University for Mac time. Some of the new computers we acquire need to be Macs. Furthermore, Wordperfect is fine,

but it is not the only word processor out there, we need to have other systems installed.

Once we have upgraded our computer facilities one more change needs to be made, we need move into the 21st century. Every law student will work for most of their lives in the next millennium and we need to be ready. Now is the time to learn how to surf the internet, now is the time learn how to access on-line systems, now is the time for the Law Center to hook up its computers to the rest of the world so its law students can be ready for the next century. The library needs to be open later every night and not just during finals. Students should have the option to conduct research on a more flexible schedule and not be handicapped by limited library hours. New research librarians would not even be necessary to accommodate the extended hours, all that would be needed are less expensive student workers or even just security guards.

As a 1L on the Library and Judiciary Committees, I have acquired first-hand knowledge of both the problems facing the NLC and the leadership required to overcome them. I am very approachable and I look forward to hearing any concerns you have about the NLC and working to correct them. My drive and enthusiasm will be an asset in providing the leadership that the NLC community will need in the future. I am vitally concerned with the well-being of the NLC because it will have a direct impact on all of our futures. Together, I am sure we can maintain and improve upon the reputation of the National Law Center.

## Vice President-Evening

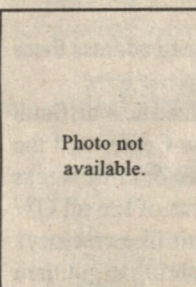


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**PAUL HANNAH:** The Evening Division Vice President's job is to be an advocate for the needs and concerns of evening students -- both with respect to SBA activities, and with respect to the National Law Center as a whole.

For one, this means ensuring that all night students are fully informed about the complete range of extracurricular activities open to us, and have every opportunity to participate. Dean Durand's "Evening Exchange" fliers help, but I think bi-weekly SBA update fliers for evening students would fill in many of the current information gaps. I also plan a survey of evening students to discern the current level of awareness about activities, and to collect a list of gripes, suggestions, etc. that would make the NLC more user-friendly to all of us on the night shift.

In many areas, however, the interests of night students coincide with those of our diurnal brethren. The classic example: The tuition retention issue. On this, SBA as a whole needs to do a better job of getting information about the progress of negotiations to all students. And in terms of negotiating, SBA should not engage in shrill rhetoric, but must be firm in stating that we expect the same split as that enjoyed by our counterparts at other top 20 law schools. Anything less is a slap in the face both to alumni who built our school's reputation and to our successors who'll study in Burns and Stockton and Lerner in the future.

## Vice President



**ELYSE ALEXANDER:** Well, contrary to popular belief, my name is not Sydney, I haven't joined a cult, and my best friend is not Traci Lords. My name is Elyse, and I'm running for Vice-President of SBA. I knew I wanted to be a part of the SBA since my first day at GW. I think it's important to be involved in something more than just academics, and SBA is one way to make law school a bit more bearable than the usual grind. Since the beginning of last semester I've been a member-at-large, which entails being the eyes, ears, and nose of this institution, my friends.

I am willing to invest a lot of time in making your experience here at GW as meaningful as possible. I would like to make better use of the committees and resources we have, like the programming board (maybe more kegs on the quad, special events with other graduate programs of GW...) I'd like to bring the separate divisions, class years, and faculty together by promoting student and faculty unity. Last semester, each student in my section had the opportunity to have lunch with two members of the faculty. I think this is a great idea, and I would like to bring it a step further by sponsoring faculty/student luncheons. Basically I feel that Law School should be more than just academics. A positive social experience is crucial to maintain your sanity.

I believe that students should become more involved with community service and other various volunteer organizations, and I would like to plan several philanthropic events throughout my term as Vice-President. A couple of possibilities are making dinners for the homeless and volunteering to help battered women. I also would like to propose an expansion of computer facilities in the library such as free laser printing and



## Candidate Statements Continued

more room for laptops. In summary, my goals are to expand volunteer programs, provide a more cohesive environment for students and faculty, and voice any concerns you as students of the National Law Center may have whether it's academic, public interest, or social. I wish to fulfill all of these goals as Vice-president of the SBA. I hope your wish is the same as mine.



**JIM KELLER:** Why are several of The National Law Center clinics in jeopardy of being terminated when these clinics are recognized in the legal profession as some of the best clinics in the country?

Why does the loan forgiveness program, despite valiant student efforts, remain so drastically underfunded?

Why does the library have such a limited number of publications when the National Law Center is the third largest law school in the nation?

Why are there so few copy machines in the library, forcing students to spend more time waiting for the copy machines than actually using them?

Why is the law library allowed to charge students to use the laser printers, while undergraduates have access to laser printing for free? Why are there only two laser printers accessible to students in the entire law school?

These questions have bothered me for quite some time, and I hope to address these issues as the next Vice President of the Student Bar Association.

As a Judiciary Committee member on the SBA this past fall, I realized how difficult it can be to change policy and procedures of both The National Law Center and the University as a whole. How many of you, for example, had to wait two or three weeks for a reimbursement check from the cashier's office? It's simply a fact of life all GW students have to swallow. (Hence the comments that our institution is run like a factory). The fact that law students had to storm Joel's office in Rice Hall last spring to get their financial concerns addressed epitomizes GW's policy of maintaining the status quo.

Despite this sobering fact, the law student protest was a remarkable success, with The National Law Center receiving an additional \$100,000 from the University. I guess all we need to do, then, is storm Rice Hall, oh, 40 or 50 more times to get the remainder of money we deserve from the GW vault. Unfortunately, however, this is not an option we can pursue. So where can we go from here?

The one thing I learned from the student protest was that the National Law Center student body is powerful when it works together for a unified purpose. It's obvious that by working together we can get a lot more accomplished.

With a stronger more unified voice, our chance for improvement at the NLC increases tremendously. Our concerns about high tuition costs, the financial instability of some of the clinics, the virtual absence of a substantial loan forgiveness program, the limited number of publications on hand in the library will finally be given the attention they deserve.

That's the way I would have our issues addressed as Vice President of the SBA. And besides, I'll do a better job than Dan Quayle.

I would appreciate your vote on February 8.



**MICHELLE MALDONADO:** Hello!

My name is Michelle Maldonado and I am a candidate for Vice President of the Student Bar Association ("SBA"). Currently, I am a 2L Representative for the SBA and over the last year I have coordinated a number of programs for prospective as well as current NLC students. For example, I coordinated last year's Law School Preview Day and the annual End of the Year Picnic. You may also have seen me in student panel discussions or make announcements to your sections. Through these activities I have gained a clear understanding of the SBA's functions as well as become acquainted

with the NLC administration. As a result, I am able to work effectively with student and administrative groups.

Okay, now that the introduction's out of the way, let's get down to business! The SBA is a great organization! However, as students are aware, some changes are necessary to make the SBA more effective. That means it must facilitate communication, both internally and externally, it must appropriately express our concerns to the NLC and University administrations and play a productive role in the implementation of the Loan Forgiveness Program and other financial matters affecting NLC students.

As Vice President of the SBA, I will work to implement these changes. First however, it is imperative that the SBA restructure its internal methods of communication. For example, a system which sets forth the policies and procedures of the SBA would assist members in executing their duties more effectively (i.e. an SBA Manual).

In addition, files containing event preparation materials would be required to assist subsequent members in coordinating NLC programs. This would be particularly useful to 1Ls and those undertaking the coordination of an event for the first time. Once internal restructuring is complete, the NLC at large will benefit from the quality of information and the expediency with which it is disseminated. The information should then be issued to the student body through an SBA news letter. Although some of these ideas are not new, it is time for us to require that they be carried out according to plan.

Furthermore, the dispute concerning the split in revenues between the NLC and the University at large is still unsettled. Although the current SBA administration has worked very hard to render a solution, the complexity and time involved make it necessary for the next administration to assume negotiation responsibilities. Plans to resolve this issue should include a coordinated effort between the SBA, general members of the student body and the NLC and University administrations. I plan to play a significant role in continuing SBA's push for "financial justice" as well as to help create a more inclusive atmosphere for students who wish to participate in SBA activities.

So, with that said, if you want a reliable, experienced and motivated person to represent your interests, VOTE FOR MICHELLE MALDONADO FOR SBA VICE PRESIDENT!!

## 3L Reps: Day and Evening



**DAVID ABRAHAM:** I appreciate this opportunity to explain a little about my involvement in student life, and why I am asking for your help to continue my role in the SBA.

I believe strongly that, as evening students, we can all benefit tremendously by participating in student life at law school. The best contacts, and the most pertinent career information frequently comes from our fellow students. However, it is not always straightforward for we as evening students to participate in student life, because of schedule constraints and time commitments.

I have been working at these problems for the past two years, through my involvement on the SBA Program Board and as an SBA Rep, in SIPLA, on the AIPLA Law Quarterly, in Phi Delta Phi, and as Vice President of the Evening Law Students Association. In each of these organizations, I have been an advocate of your concerns as night students and have tried to provide opportunities for night students whenever I could find them.

I'm asking for your vote to continue this work, as your representative to the SBA. Thanks for your support.



**JOHN BAUER:** Because I believe in a Student Bar Association that is responsive to the students it represents, and proactive in acting on their behalf, I am a candidate for the position of 2L representative.

As your representative, I am committed to an SBA that is responsive to the interests of the students. It is my intention to act as a strong and active voice for second year students. Not only am I interested in serving as a representative, but I also intend to serve as a mouthpiece for those issues which are important to the second year class and the entire NLC community. To this end, it is my goal to be accessible to students, and communicative of the activities of the SBA to them. I wish to work with other 2L representatives in launching a periodic newsletter to make sure that you are informed about SBA activities.

To be truly effective, any student government must act proactively on behalf of the student community. As all of us are members of the SBA, each of us possesses an interest in its effectiveness and candor in addressing those issues the student body deems important. The recent (and perhaps still ongoing) matter of tuition retention by the NLC provides an example of an issue that affects students and the quality of their education, as well as the need for an effective voice on their behalf.

The SBA has an obligation to you: to act effectively when and where it can or should. If elected, it is an obligation which I will dutifully perform. So that you should have the SBA that you deserve, I ask for all 2L's to vote for John Bauer as their representative on February 8th.



**VERA FEDEROFF:** My name is Vera Fedoroff and I am currently one of the 2L Reps on the SBA. I am running for a 3L Rep position for the coming year and would like every 2L to vote for me.

I am not going to make promises to change the world or even restructure our school. I do not plan on saving mankind, ending poverty or bringing about great social change. My goals are much



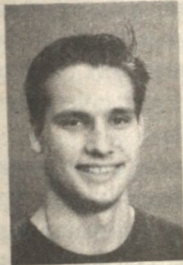
## Candidate Statements Continued

more simple than these.

I wish only to be a participant in the administration of our school and to have a voice in the matters that concern us. How our money is spent, how our library grows and whether we keep certain programs are all issues that affect us as students. How these issues are resolved will determine the direction our school will take, a direction hopefully only toward improvement. As a 3L Rep my main priority would be to take part in such improvement of our school.

So please, take 5 minutes on February 8th and vote for me for a 3L Rep position.

## 2L Representative



**CRAIG MILLER:** They're coming! and most of you don't even know it -- "they're" schedule conflicts. (You know, I'd really like to take these two classes but the exams both fall on the same day.) What a nightmare, huh? And no one has the money to stick around a fourth year.

Fortunately, there is an answer -- a flex exam system. So what's a flex exam system, you ask? Well, flex exam systems allow students to take their exams on any day of the exam period, at any of usually three appointed times. Both UVA and the University of Richmond have such a system, and I see no reason why we should

be left out.

The system is driven by an honor code and there are proctors in every room during exam time. Not only is a flex system nice because it allows you to take your exams at your leisure, but you get the added benefit of never having an exam conflict again.

This is just one of many ideas I'd pursue as your 2L representative. For the past few months I've sat on the SBA Judiciary Committee. Now I've seen how everything works and want to stand up and take some action. But I need your help. So, vote for me -- your "flexible" 2L representative candidate.



**ED MULLEN:** I am running for the position of SBA representative for the Class of 1987 for two reasons. First, because I want to continue and expand the role that the SBA plays in providing social outlets for students. Second, because I want to increase the role the SBA plays in student advocacy.

Bar Reviews, the Halloween Party, etc. have made my first year more bearable. They have let me escape from the pressures of classwork and meet other students. As an appointed member-at-large to the SBA, I have been involved in several of these events, and I will work to make them as much fun as possible. In addition,

I would like to add social events that do not revolve around alcohol, such as group trips to see the Bullets or visits to museums.

As most students are aware, there has been a lot of controversy surrounding the funding of the NLC. I have been involved with a group of first-year students who have been meeting to discuss what we can do to ensure that the NLC is adequately funded, that tuition remains stable, and that the reputation of the school is maintained and enhanced. We persuaded Dean Friedenthal to speak with each of the first-year sections about this issue, and we are working on ways that the Class of 1997 can have a positive impact on the present and the future of the NLC. As a representative to the SBA, I will make this a priority.



**ROBIN RUNGE:** My name is Robin Runge and I am running for 2L representative. I was elected 1L section representative last semester, and I would like to continue to represent the interests of our class in the Student Bar Association.

When I ran for 1L representative last October, my platform was based on the serious issues that law school students face today: "Beer: Bottle or Draft?" and "Tostitos v. Doritos: Which can stand up to salsa?" But more seriously, law school should be something we enjoy, not just "get through!" I want to make sure that we relax from time to time and enjoy ourselves. To this end, last semester I

organized a white-water rafting trip, a hike at Great Falls and a section party. As a 2L representative, I would continue to organize similar social activities.

An important role of a class representative is to voice the concerns of our class in the SBA. I actively participated as first-year section representative, regularly attending SBA meetings, learning about the issues and speaking on behalf of my classmates. I've

worked hard to get to know my section-mates, discover what they want from their law school experience and inform them of what the law school has to offer.

I am committed to actively representing our interests as a 2L representative, participating in law school activities, and having a good time. I have thoroughly enjoyed being a member of the SBA and look forward to representing our class as a 2L representative.



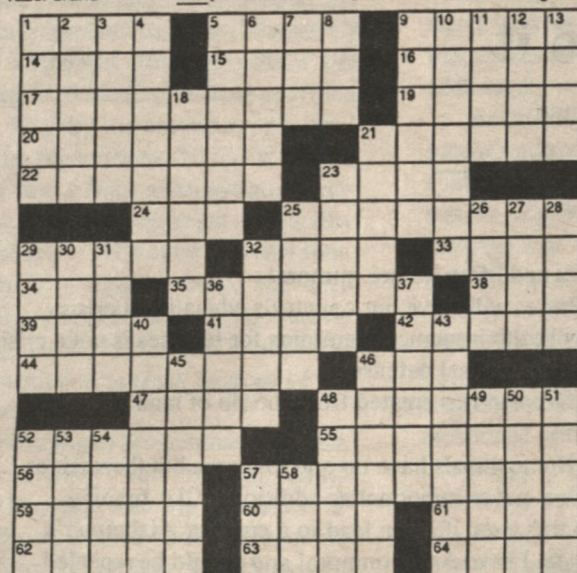
**DAVID P. STINE:** The Student Bar Association - what's it all about? During my first term I learned that it's about helping the students of the National Law Center to have a voice in the way their school is run. The SBA was instrumental in opening the budget talks with the University, to try to get more of our tuition money spent on improving our school. It's about giving the student body opportunities to meet and interact socially as well as academically. The SBA organizes social events: Bar Reviews, the Halloween Party, and the Barristers Ball. It's about creating opportunities. The SBA sponsors joint programs with the Career Development Office, and various other organizations in order to help the student body grow and challenge itself. The SBA is a dutiful servant of the student body, as long as the student body chooses to use it. This is the type of organization to which I want to belong. I want to serve the student body. I want to help bring more of our tuition money back to our school. I want to see our Library improved. I want to improve our national ranking. I want to make our school a better place, for current, as well as future, students. I need your vote to help me accomplish these goals.

## CROSSWORD RD® Crossword

Edited by Stan Chess

Puzzle Created by Fred Piscop

- |                                     |   |                              |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                       | 41 Beyond a doubt                         | 3 Anacin alternative         | 30 Outer: Prefix                   |
| 1 Collars                           | 42 High as                                | 4 Like most mules            | 31 Sentence essential              |
| 5 Just one of those things          | 44 Rd. named for a West Virginia senator? | 5 "The Rose of"              | 32 Movie-theater litter            |
| 9 Sing softly                       | 46 Peter Arnett's employer                | 6 Full Nelson and others     | 36 Cosmetics name                  |
| 14 Med. sch. subj.                  | 47 Wishes one hadn't                      | 7 wet (mistaken)             | 37 In a sensible way               |
| 15 Romeo or Juliet                  | 48 Believers in the Almighty              | 8 Crumpets complement        | 40 Exposes to the atmosphere       |
| 16 Cliff protrusion                 | 52 Mexicali munchie                       | 9 Bordeaux wine              | 43 Deli delectables                |
| 17 Rd. named for an actress?        | 55 Fashion designer of note               | 10 Addressed abrasively      | 45 Saddam Hussein and King Hussein |
| 19 Fend off                         | 56 Perform on the soapbox                 | 11 Poems of devotion         | 46 Ski lodge                       |
| 20 Deep green                       | 57 Rd. named for a stooge?                | 12 Cruel dude                | 48 Field-goal value                |
| 21 Nixon's Sir                      | 59 Unsafe at Any Speed author             | 13 Lets touch them           | 49 Franklin (heating device)       |
| 22 Mocks                            | 60 Pulitzer Prize winner of 1958          | 18 Nag                       | 50 It's sometimes thrown in        |
| 23 Writer Silverstein               | 61 "Did you ___?"                         | 21 Tierra del Fuego co-owner | 51 Traffic tie-up                  |
| 24 Not sm.                          | 62 Actress Sharon                         | 23 "___, Rattle and Roll"    | 52 Chinese secret society          |
| 25 Rd. named for a ballplayer?      | 63 Excite                                 | 25 Pooped                    | 53 Sea east of the Caspian         |
| 29 River embankment                 | 64 Hawk                                   | 26 Sherpa sighting, perhaps  | 54 Assured of success              |
| 32 Assurance from Good Housekeeping | <b>DOWN</b>                               | 27 Agonize                   | 57 Cornfield cry                   |
| 33 Blue Velvet star                 | 1 Sporting one's birthday suit            | 28 As soon as                | 58 "That's disgusting!"            |
| 34 Rapper Vanilla                   | 2 "What's in ___?"                        | 29 Pinocchio, for one        |                                    |



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See CROSSWORD ANSWER page 9.



## The Advocate Commentary Page

### Your (Lack of) Right to Know: the basis of your grades

By Karl Rhoads  
2L

Have you ever gotten a law school grade you really didn't think you deserved? Most of us have, probably even those who are on a journal and headed for the big firms after graduation. Guess what? Your professors aren't required to explain the basis of your grade. The George Washington University Guide to Student Rights and Responsibilities, 1993-94 in section II (Students in the Classroom) subsection B (Protection Against Improper Academic Evaluation) states that "Students should have protection through orderly procedures against arbitrary and capricious academic evaluation." At the National Law Center these "orderly procedures" do not include the right to be informed even in the most cursory manner why you got the grade you did.

There probably aren't very many professors at the NLC who would refuse to meet with a student to go over an exam, but there is nothing which requires them to do so. As the oft quoted legal maxim states, "A right without a remedy is no right at all." There is a certain irony that in law school a student does not have the right to know the basis for her grades when so much of our legal system is based on the rights of the individual to due process under law.

It is not only the NLC that has this ask-but-don't-expect-to-be-told-policy. The ABA in Council Policy 35 of the Policies of the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar and of the Accreditation Committee

recommends that "a law school have a policy encouraging faculty members to engage in reasonable post examination review with students, preferably individual review upon request." However, this is only a recommendation and Council Policy 35 goes on to say that the workload of individual teachers, among other things, can be taken into account. At a large law school like GW presumably this means that professors are under less of an obligation to go over exams with students than they would be otherwise.

Does it make any difference? Won't unfairly high and unfairly low grades average out over the course of an individual's law school career? Maybe, but a system that allowed students to have the right to know the basis of their grades does not imply that the grade could or would be changed in the absence of evidence that the grade was arbitrary or capricious. The standard of review would not change, only the right to review. Even if an individual's grades average out in the end, the opportunity to learn from one's mistakes is completely destroyed if a professor refuses to give feedback of any kind. Under the current system, a professor would be completely within her rights if she refused to review an exam.

Finally, there is the simple question of equity. Is it fair for a law student, paying \$20,000 a year in tuition, facing a bleak job market, and knowing how critical grades are, to be denied an opportunity to learn from her mistakes? The answer is clear.

### Poverty: Why liberals have failed

By Ed Lustig  
1L

"You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. . . You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves." Abraham Lincoln would have been a great man in any era, and his words ring truer today than they did nearly 140 years ago. Over the past 50 years, in an attempt to deal with poverty, the federal government has gone about taking away people's initiative and independence and has tried in vain to do for people what they should have been doing for themselves. Now, the Republican-controlled Congress has a historic opportunity to undue this huge mess.

For nearly four decades liberals have envisioned themselves as guardians of the poor and the needy. To that end, they championed the idea that government—particularly the federal government—was best equipped to deal with the problems resulting from poverty. Well, 40 years and billions of dollars later, every major statistical category concerning the poor has only worsened. Why? Well, one major reason is that too many well-intentioned people in government became obsessed with how government could eradicate poverty, when the question should have been "How can people—with the help of their local and state governments—help the poor help themselves?"

Without giving people any incentive to work, Lincoln's prophetic words become—indeed have become—a reality. By doing too much, the government has created a situation—and a mindset—where people do too little. The irony is that the liberal policies of the past 40 years haven't even come close to eradicating poverty; far from it, these policies have sustained it. People, particularly needy people, have become too dependent on government. Not enough people are taking personal responsibility for their actions, and why should they? There's a word for a woman on welfare who either intentionally or unintentionally has more children: irresponsible. But the government doesn't see it that way; they just keep handing out money. What if a recipient of welfare has a drug habit? Again, the government doesn't care; it just keeps the checks coming. The number of poor will never diminish this way.

What is needed is a program, provided by state and local governments,

that motivates people to behave more responsibly. If people are going to receive taxpayer money to get by, then what's wrong with attaching some conditions in order for them to receive our money? For instance: recipients of welfare should be told that their welfare checks will not extend to children born after they're on welfare; that their welfare will be cut off if they test positive for illegal drugs; and that they will be required to do volunteer work (such as baby-sitting for others so that the others can go looking for jobs).

No one who is serious about attacking the problem of poverty would suggest that the poor are poor because they are lazy, irresponsible, or addicted to drugs. But by the same token, some basic truths need to be acknowledged. One such truth is this: any system that requires nothing out of its beneficiaries is doomed to get nothing out of them in return. Our current welfare system is proof of what happens when government tries to do too much; resulting in people doing too little. It's a hard pill for liberals to swallow, but the fact is that there are tangible limits to what government can do. Government cannot provide hope, love, or attitude adjustments. It can't save people—nor should it try to save people—who refuse to try and help themselves first. What government CAN do is get out of the inner cities and encourage the private sector to step in. How? Well, with the money the federal government would save if it scrapped its hopelessly flawed welfare program, it could give states block grants that they would spend as they see fit. One idea would be for state governments to provide tax breaks for companies that go into the inner cities and provide jobs and job training. But the bottom line would be that the federal government would get out of the way and let states and the private sector tackle the issue of poverty. Liberals—despite their intentions—have failed in their quest to help the poor because of their belief that government is the end-all-be-all solution. Clearly, this is not so. Government does have a role in helping the poor; but ultimately those who suffer from poverty are the only ones who save themselves. Government can help, but it can't do. The "doing" part needs to be left to those who need to do it. Republicans know this. So did Abe Lincoln.

**Happy 3rd,  
Steven!**

### What is Now Politically Correct: Get used to it

By Jeff Needelman  
2L

Guns are good  
Sex is sinful

Nontraditional families and lifestyles are immoral

"Voluntary" School Prayer will solve our country's educational crisis

\$250 average monthly health insurance premiums for families is not a crisis.

America needs a stronger national defense

Science is sacrilege: Woman was created from the rib of man

AID

s research is wrong: Homosexuals have no one to blame but themselves

Breast cancer research is not as important as additional CIA funding

Fetal research is immoral, even if it can lead to a cure for Alzheimer's

The Family and Medical Leave Act is immoral and should be repealed

Welfare for single mothers in poverty is too costly: They should kill their children

instead

If their parents bring them here illegally, children do not

deserve a public education, health care, or even to be born in a hospital

Oliver North for the United States Supreme Court



## AUSCHWITZ from page 1.

Kielce, of Auschwitz and Sachsenhausen (where I was liberated), are the faces of the children of Bosnia or Chechnya with that terrible horror in their eyes, the pictures of starving children in Africa, the skeletal remains of the El Mozote massacre we found in El Salvador (mostly mothers and children), and the neatly stacked skulls that testify to the Cambodian genocide.

Unfortunately, the days are few and far between when, on reading the newspaper or watching the TV screen or working as a human rights lawyer, I am not reminded of the past. Here, again and again, I see myself, I see my parents, my grandparents, my friends. The suffering of those whose stories we read about today or whose corpses we see on TV -- the face of that little boy whose mother was killed by a sniper as they walked hand in hand across a street somewhere in Bosnia -- that was our suffering not all that long ago. This is

what we, the survivors, must feel in our bones, in our emotions, in our hearts. Unless we can identify with today's victims and find ways to express our solidarity with them, to help them, our survival will have been nothing more than an act of random good luck of no lasting significance. Only by universalizing its inhumanity does the suffering of our people acquire a meaning for the future.

A few years ago I visited the Jewish cemetery in Gottingen, Germany. My mother was born in Gottingen and my great grandfather and other ancestors are buried in that cemetery. The grounds were very neat and beautifully kept, and as I looked around I realized that this was a dead cemetery. Only a few people had been buried there since the end of the Second World War because the once thriving Jewish community, dating back to the 13th century, was no more.

I mention this dead cemetery on this occasion because of what I said before

about the obligation of those of us who survived the Holocaust. Our life's objective, our *raison d'être*, must be a commitment to prevent a repeat of the past, not only for Jews but for all humankind. And through us, this must be the ultimate aim of this Museum, lest it become a museum of the dead, a dead museum. I believe that we will only be able to meaningfully honor the sacred memory of those whose tragic history is recorded within these walls if we tell the story of that inhuman past by relating it to the present and the future. This museum must become a center where the past is not only documented and preserved, but where it is put in the service of preventing repetition; where contemporary genocide, massive violations of human rights, mass starvation and mass expulsions, ethnic cleansing, crimes against humanity, and war crimes are studied and discussed, and where solutions are explored. Where better than here and how better to honor those who

here are remembered?

It is only fitting that in this building, scholars, students, politicians, diplomats, military officers, and policymakers from all over the world come together from time to time to work on making humanity's anguished cry of "Never Again" come true for future generations. We, the survivors, and this museum must dedicate ourselves to this task. Those who lost their lives on the Auschwitz death march cannot be brought back, but only a museum alive to the evil that continues to kill, maim, starve, rape, enslave and torment humankind around the world, a museum dedicated to fighting these evils, deserves to be the custodian of their hopes and dreams and, through them, of the dreams and hopes of men, women and children everywhere.

*Talk delivered on January 18, 1995 at the U.S. Holocaust Museum - Commemoration Ceremony of the Auschwitz Death March.*

## CLINIC from page 1.

nic group. She currently lives in Alexandria and works in an organization helping people find employment. Her story is a tragic illustration of the brutality that often results from the centuries-old political and social strife of rival ethnic groups.

Ethiopia's 1974 revolution ended the 44-year rule of emperor Haile Selassie and established a Marxist regime led by Mengistu Haile Mariam. Tisfit's father, governor of the Sidamo region under the Selassie government, lost his position and estate. Tisfit's husband was killed in the revolution. She left the Sidamo region to move to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital.

In May of 1991, a rebel force composed of ethnic Tigrayans led an assault on Addis Ababa and ousted the largely Amharan Mengistu government. Tisfit's parents left Sidamo to join her in Addis Ababa. Tisfit visited a government office where an official assured her that they would help her contact her parents. That evening the official came to her house, accompanied by armed soldiers,

and raped her. He wanted to make clear that the Tigrayans, not the Amharans, now held the power in Ethiopia. The assaults continued for months. He threatened to kill her if she told anyone. She believed that if she pressed charges, the government would prosecute her instead of her attacker, Segal said.

In 1992 Tisfit fled to the United States, leaving her three children behind with her uncle. They later attempted to escape through the Kenya border but were arrested and put into detention, where her daughter died, Segal said.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service did not view the attacks she suffered as government persecution. The INS maintained that the official acted alone, therefore his actions did not rise to the level of political persecution. Denied asylum, she was placed into deportation proceedings. She came to the National Law Center's Legal Immigration Clinic for assistance in reasserting her claim for asylum.

It is difficult to prove persecution and government oppression without physical evidence of assaults or evidence that the attacker was in fact a government official, Segal pointed out. However, as long as an alien is credible, her testimony typically is admitted. In addition, State Department reports corroborated Tisfit's story that Tigrayans singled out Amharans for mistreatment, said Segal. Tisfit's father, still living in Addis Ababa, was arrested while participating in a demonstration against the government. Segal used this event to strengthen her client's case. It is advantageous to show that people similarly situated to your client are persecuted, because your client would also be perse-

cuted if forced to return to her native country, Segal noted. This argument gains additional strength when the client's family member is involved, said Segal.

Judge Nejelski granted asylum. Tisfit will become a United States citizen in one year.

Segal immigrated to the United States from Israel when she was eleven.

Her experiences as an immigrant fueled her interest in the Clinic and immigration law. "These kinds of issues are really close to my own experience," Segal commented. Citing a need for and recent gradual trend towards more liberal immigration laws, Segal intends to pursue a career helping immigrants realize their dreams of asylum and United States citizenship.

## ACCREDIT from page 1.

In late 1994, the ABA Accreditation Committee issued a preliminary letter citing the law school for several deficiencies. It further threatened the school with not renewing its accreditation unless these deficiencies were corrected or the administration showed a plan to correct them. According to Friedenthal, the deficiencies referred to in the committee's letter, originated from the ABA's site visit report, including funding provided to the NLC by the university, physical facilities, supervision of NLC externships by the law school administration, adequacy of library collection and faculty recruitment. University President, Stephen Joel Trachtenberg, has been severely criticized for not adequately funding the NLC. The NLC is one of the most profitable revenue sources of the university.

According to Friedenthal, the ABA letter contained "very general terms" and the language used was similar to that most schools receive during the accreditation process. Further, Friedenthal attributed the threatening nature of the ABA letter to the fact that the letter did

not reflect some of the deficiencies that already have been remedied and reported back to the ABA.

The law school promptly responded to the concerns raised in the ABA letter and now awaits the ABA's decision. In its response to the ABA, the school assured the ABA that most of the issues raised with respect to funding and facilities, had been addressed or were being addressed.

Responding to rumors that the law school's accreditation was in jeopardy, a confident Friedenthal said, "We expect that we will be accredited." He stated however that even upon accreditation, "the ABA will probably continue to monitor certain areas where they think we need improvements."

As to specific improvements that have been made with regard to the aforementioned criticisms, Dean Friedenthal was happy to announce a 4-year, million-dollar commitment by the university to the law school in budget increases. He also cited renovations and of other improvements to the law school facilities.

## Crossword Answers: from page 7.

CROSSW RD\* Crossword

NABS	THAT	CROON
ANAT	ROLE	LEDGE
KAYE	BALLA	AVERT
EMERALD	CRUISES	
DERIDES	SHEL	
LGE	WHITEYFO	
LEVIEE	SEAL	DERN
ICE	RETAKES	TEC
ATRA	SURE	AKITE
ROBERTBY	CNN	
RUES	THEISTS	
TAMALE	HALSTON	
ORATE	CURLYHOWA	
NADER	AGEE	EVER
GLESS	WHET	SELL

0005



# Dean Durand's Diversion

By Frank D. Durand

Assistant Dean for Student Affairs

Having gone through shock, anger, denial, and all the other usual phases, I have finally come to grips with the fact that 1) the Dallas Cowboys will not threepat, 2) the Denver Nuggets probably will not make the playoffs, and 3) the Colorado Rockies probably will not play at all. This clears my mind to offer up a few news items:

**Item 1:** The fourth National Security Law Moot Court Competition, sponsored and hosted by the National Law Center, will take place Feb. 18-19, 1995. The final round arguments are scheduled for Sun. Feb. 19, 1995 at 10 a.m. in the Moot Court Room. I encourage you all to support this event by attending the final round. This is also a great opportunity for first-year students wishing to get further exposure to what goes on in a moot court argument. See the Moot Court Board for further information.

**Item 2:** Most of you no doubt recall that at this time last year, we were about up to our knees literally in snow and figuratively in canceled classes. While it looks like we have paid our dues and are in for more reasonable weather this year, it never hurts to be prepared for all

possibilities. In the event of inclement weather, students should call the University Adverse Weather Information Line at 994-5050 to determine whether classes will be meeting on a given day.

**Item 3:** A reminder that we have two Enrichment Program speakers in February. Anthony Kronman, Dean of the Yale Law School will be here at 4:15 p.m. on Mon., Feb. 6, 1995 (location to be announced). On Mon., Feb. 13, 1995, George Mitchell, former Majority Leader of the U. S. Senate, will speak at 4:15 p.m. in room LL101.

**Item 4:** On the subject of speakers, the Law Association for Women presents Anne K. Bingaman, Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, on Wed. Feb. 1, 1995 at 4:10 p.m. in room L302. **Item 5:** This one is becoming a staple: ALL JOINT DEGREE STUDENTS must submit for approval by Dean Robinson a written schedule of study for each semester. The schedule must set forth all proposed course work and should include the student's anticipated graduation date.

For now, that is all. By the way, since this is my first column for the new year, let me wish you all, on behalf of the Student Affairs Office, a very belated happy 1995.

## 1L GRADES *from page 1.*

had observed the effect caused by the incremental release of first year grades. He stated that students "reacted to those grades they had received and exhibited anxiety about those unknown." He also said that other first-year professors had observed the same effects and that the periodic release of grades was "disrupting concentration in Spring semester classes." He said that the policy was aimed at improving the morale of first-year students.

Maggs said that though the rationale for the policy was sound in theory, "As a practical matter, it does not improve morale." Maggs called the policy paternalistic.

"Students would rather have some information than none. If they are sophisticated enough to take law school exams, they are sophisticated enough to receive their grades in the same manner as other students at law school."

First-year student Evan Rothenberg agreed.

"They expect us to act like mature and sophisticated adults. They should not indulge childish anxieties. It's a done deal."

Trangsrud also stated, "As difficult as it is for upperclass students to handle

getting grades information, it is more difficult for first years to learn their grades in a spectacle at the 'wailing wall' in a crowd of classmates."

Last year's first year class was the first to receive its grades on unofficial transcripts under the new policy. Technical difficulties, however, delayed the handing out of transcripts and many students retrieved their grades at GW Wizard terminals in Marvin Center and Gelman Library. All five first semester grades were available at that time, so students did not receive their grades in a periodic format. This year, fall semester grades are being held in the Records Office and will not be posted to the GW Wizard terminals until after the unofficial transcripts have been handed out.

Trangsrud said, "After we did this last year, a number of faculty as well as a number of those in the SBA commented that it was a significant improvement with the way we communicate grades to first years."

First year spring semester grades will be posted to the GW Wizard terminals, and mailed to students in the same incremental manner by which upper class students receive grades.

# Library News

## PRESIDENT'S DAY

The Library will be closed President's Day, Monday, February 20.

## THIEVES

The Library staff recently received a report of a student who had her credit cards stolen in the Library. She had left her table for just a minute, leaving her purse in her backpack. By the time she discovered the loss, the thief had charged an amazing amount on the credit card.

We make this plea every semester with little effect, but we will try again. PLEASE watch your belongings in the Library. There is no way that the staff can ensure the security of your property. We try to check ID cards, but there are times (especially at the beginning of the semester when the undergraduate student employees have not yet started their work assignments) when we are unable to post guards at all entrances. Indeed, some enterprising thieves have been known to put their pictures on a stolen ID cards so that, even if we are checking ID cards, we don't know for sure that someone is a student. The only real security measure that will work is an awareness of the situation and constant precautions by library users. If you leave your work area, take your valuables with you or ask a friend to watch your belongings.

Remember--thieves don't take study breaks. They take wallets, purses, bookbags, radios, computers, etc.

## FREE FOR THE TAKING...

The Law Library subscribes to multiple copies of a number of newsletters. Current copies of these newsletters are free for the taking and include such titles as Daily Environment Report, Environment Reporter Current Developments, Toxics Law Reporter, Daily Tax Report, US Patent Quarterly (USPO), Antitrust and Trade Regulation Report, Federal Contracts Report, Patent, Trademark & Copyright Journal, Family Law Reporter, and Criminal Law Reporter. They are located in the small lounge area across from the Reference Desk on the first floor of the Library.

## VIDEOTAPES OF CLASSES

The Media Center makes videotapes of class lectures and review sessions when requested by faculty members. These tapes are placed on reserve at the Circulation Desk. Students should be aware that these videotapes will be retained for **two weeks** after the date of the class or review session. After two weeks, the tapes will be erased and re-used for other events. Any student who is unable to view a tape within the two week period due to special circumstances (illness, etc.) should request an exten-

sion from the Dean of Students.

## GUIDES TO LEGAL RESEARCH

Struggling with research in a specific area of law? The reference librarians have put together a series of basic and specialized research guides which will guide law students through the nuances of research in a particular area of law. The basic research guides cover research in federal regulations, federal legislative history, federal and state case law, presidential documents, and federal statutes.

Specialized guides have been compiled on the following topics: U.S. treaty research, patent law research, federal tax law research, securities law research, and environmental law research.

These research guides are available in the small lounge area across from the Reference Desk on the first floor of the Law Library.

## DATABASE UPDATE

--WESTLAW's MAGSMJ database contains documents from major magazines such as Barron's, Time, Business Week, Forbes, Fortune, Money, etc. These documents are provided by Dow Jones & Company, Inc., a major database company specializing in business information, to West Publishing Company. Coverage varies by publication. The "scope" note lists the coverage dates for each journal in the database.

--WESTLAW's OJ-UPDATE database contains the unofficial trial transcripts of the case The People of the State of California v. Orental James Simpson. The transcripts are transmitted to West Publishing by independent court reporters. According to West, the database will usually be updated several times daily on days when the Superior Court, Los Angeles County, Department 103, is in session.

--LEXIS, in its EXTRA Library, contains the full text of current documents in the news including the GATT agreement, the "Contract with America," and court documents, news stories, California statutes, forensic evidence and domestic violence materials surrounding the criminal case against O.J. Simpson.

Welcome  
Back  
Richard L.



## Students Force Salons to End Discriminatory Prices

By Donna Berkelhammer  
Advocate News Editor

Four students taking Legal Activism won agreements from six area hair salons, including one owned by President Clinton's hairdresser, not to charge women higher prices based solely on gender.

The students filed an administrative complaint with the D.C. Department of Human Rights on November 29. Most of the targeted salons called the next day to discuss settlement, according to 2L Matthew Keiser, who worked on the project.

Other students who filed the complaint were Dwayne Eichenbaum, Yasmin Tirado, and Leonard Cohen. The project was called SOFEDUP, Students Organized For Ending Discrimination.

703-524-8323

"I'm thrilled we were able to meet our goal so quickly of ending this widespread discriminatory practice in the District," Keiser said.

Students first had to determine if discriminatory pricing was a significant

problem. "We called a bunch of different salons, and asked how much they charged for men's haircuts and for women's. Some were the same, some were different rates, but after we got enough respondents, we worked on complaint itself. The heart of project writing the complaint," Keiser said.

The day after the complaint was filed, Caet Hair Designs, Capelli Designs, Danielle's Hair Salon, Headmaster's Beauty Salon, and Shears Hair Salon, entered settlement proceedings. All but one, Yurik Hair Salon, eventually agreed to "condemn sex bias pricing discrimination in performing the service of the cutting and/or trimming of hair," and shall not "advertise, display or charge separate or different prices for the cutting or trimming of hair base, in any way, upon the gender of the patient."

Prof. John Banzhaf, who teaches the legal activism class, was pleased with the results.

"I'm delighted, it's the quickest I've ever seen these results," Banzhaf said. "The very day we filed, Cristophe him-

self made comments that sex-based pricing was wrong, that prices should be fair for everybody. Hillary's hairdresser says he charges the same."

Cristophe Schatteman, who received national publicity in 1993 for cutting the president's hair on Air Force One on the tarmac of Los Angeles International Airport, was represented by White & Case, while the six other defendants were represented by Howry & Simon. The hair salons' attorneys drafted a settlement, but "we got everything we wanted," Keiser said.

Banzhaf said he expected Yurik's Hair Salon to settle soon as well, especially once it discovers "how expensive it is to litigate against us."

The group also will be featured on an upcoming 20/20 segment by consumer reporter John Stossel. Banzhaf said Stossel used to report on the consumer's point of view, but has begun taking the other point of view and probably would be "critical of legal action in this instance."

"It's really a very important issue, apparently women feel very strongly

about the issue," Banzhaf said. "If women are paying \$25 more a haircut, and they get their hair cut once a month, that's \$300 a year. More importantly, we permit discrimination based upon sex or gender when we won't for a moment tolerate it based on race. That sends message that discrimination based on gender is OK, it's not as wrong, not as illegal."

A good illustration of this point is the recent Fourth Circuit ruling that upheld a separate school for women going to VMI, according to Banzhaf. He characterized the rationale behind the ruling as based upon stereotypes. "The men practiced sports such as karate and boxing where they learned discipline and fighting skills. While they did this, the women were playing golf."

Banzhaf's Legal Activism students have successfully challenged dry cleaners who charge more for women's shirts than men's, ladies' nights at bars, and the men-only policy at the Cosmos Club.

Keiser would recommend the class. "You get practical experience, and get to see some non-traditional legal methods at work."

## U.S. Attorney For D.C. Addresses NLC

By Greg Ferguson  
Advocate Staff Writer

"There's no way we can incarcerate our way out of the problems this society faces," said Eric H. Holder Jr., U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, while speaking at the National Law Center about the Clinton Administration's efforts to make D.C. less violent.

Holder's speech, sponsored by the National Law Center's Enrichment Program and the Black Law Students Association, stressed not only the administration's enforcement efforts, but prevention programs.

"Unless you get involved with the long term solutions, preventing the things that breed crime, you will forever be asking for more police officers and jail space," he said. Holder also made a plea to NLC students to become mentors or help out in other ways at local schools.

After graduating from Columbia College, Holder attended Columbia Law School, where he clerked at the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund. He then worked at the Department of Justice where he was involved in a number of high-profile cases. In 1988, Holder was appointed a D.C. Superior Court judge, a job he left in 1993 to become U.S. Attorney. Holder is also active in Concerned Black Men, a group that helps area children.

In terms of enforcement efforts, Holder outlined the Federal Assistance Program, which has helped D.C. overcome big shortfalls in basic equipment

and manpower. To give the D.C. Police a chance to adequately screen and hire new officers, Holder sent 50 volunteers each from the Park Police and the Secret Service to fill the void for six months. "Unfortunately," said Holder, "the budget crisis hit and those new officers are going to be brought in at a much slower rate, and some might not get hired."

For undercover work, the Administration also gave the District 115 cars seized in drug raids. "As you can imagine, not many drug dealers drive Ford Tauruses. We turned over some pretty hot cars," Holder said, "but I didn't get one."

Holder also established a task force to cut down on the 12,000 warrants the District had outstanding. He said, "We've gotten all the people charged with serious crimes." Further, the administration is using retired firearms examiners to analyze D.C.'s backlog of 2,000 seized guns. Finally, the administration has also given the city \$2 million for police overtime.

The second part of the effort to make D.C. safer is prevention. The centerpiece of this is a recently announced gun confiscation initiative. Its goal is to reduce violent crime levels by 1999 to those of 1986, when crack caused the homicide rate to skyrocket. That would be a 40 percent drop from current levels. According to Holder, drugs are not now the biggest problem, and homicide levels have fallen some, but "people shoot each other now over even minor disagreements."

Holder says the way to get guns out of people's hands is to use all Constitutional means to seize them, principally from cars during traffic stops. He says that a similar program in Kansas City caused a 49 percent drop in its violent crime rate. D.C.'s program also includes the creation of a gun hotline, public service announcements and an upcoming regional law enforcement summit.

However, Holder recognizes that D.C.'s efforts to cut down on gun availability are limited by the free flow of guns from other states. "You don't see anybody on the 14th Street Bridge frisking people as they enter the city," He says, "If you're serious about gun control, you have to do something on a national level."

To help deal with longer term social problems that are the root of crime, Holder in March will help launch Project PACT (Pulling America's Communities

Together). Among other things this will seek out existing community programs that work and try to expand them.

It will also seek to change values and to change attitudes toward the police, particularly among African Americans. He says, "While it's true that people in the black community are disproportionately committing these crimes, what is often not mentioned is that they are also disproportionately its victims. What has to happen is a greater identification with law enforcement."

Holder also exhorted NLC students, regardless of race, to get involved with D.C.'s youth. "These kids are literally starving for the kind of attention you all could easily give," He said, "You should think of yourselves as residents of this city and members of this community. That's my plea: get involved, find a kid, find a program. Take the time to do something very positive."

## Public Interest Interviewing to be Feb. 25

The Career Development Office's annual Public Interest/Public Service Interviewing Program will be held Sat., Feb. 25, 1995. Now in its third year, the program is a cooperative effort between The National Law Center and Georgetown University's Law Center. The program is open to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-year students, with more opportunities

for non-paid summer work available. Students who are interested should pick up the necessary information to register for the program in the CDO's Resource Library (2000 G Street-1st floor). The deadline for receipt of all student resumes is **Wed., Feb. 1, 1995 at Noon.**

The CDO is also sponsoring its second brown bag lunch meeting with International Law attorneys in Washington, D.C. On Feb. 7, 1995 beginning at 12:30 pm in Room B408.



# MPRE Review

**Live Lecture and Question Analysis**  
**Professor Arnie Rochvarg**

**Date:** Saturday, March 4, 1995  
**Time:** 10AM - 2PM  
**Place:** Georgetown Univ. Law Center, Room 206  
600 New Jersey Avenue; Three Blocks from Union Station on the Red Line

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Thursday, 3/2/95, 9:30AM - 1:30PM	Tuesday, 3/7/95, 6PM - 10PM
Friday, 3/3/95, 12:30PM - 4:30PM	Wednesday, 3/8/95, 9:30AM - 1:30PM
Monday, 3/6/95, 9:30AM - 1:30PM	Thursday, 3/9/95, 12:30PM - 4:30PM

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**BAR REVIEW**

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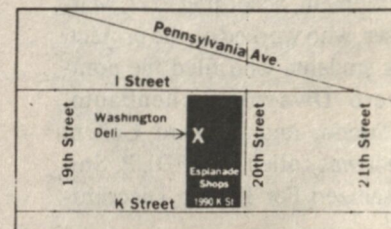
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